

Basewide Energy Study

Fort Indiantown Gap

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Final Report
Volume One - Executive Summary

BASEWIDE ENERGY STUDY
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Prepared for
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania

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SECTION 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Executive Summary is to summarize the results of the EEAP.

The Army Energy Plan, established in early 1978, sets both short and long term energy goals for the Army consistent with the Presidential Executive Order 12003 issued in mid-1977. It directs the Major Army commands to develop detailed implementation plans and funding documents. The National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) of 1978, directs that all facilities owned and operated by a Federal Agency must have all energy conservation retrofits performed by 1 January 1990.

The Department of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers Baltimore, has contracted with XENERGY Inc. to provide the Energy Engineering Analysis Program (EEAP) at Fort Indiantown Gap under contract number DACA31-85-0117. The results of the study are indicated in detail in the main report. Backup calculations have been provided under separate volumes to the Corps of Engineers.

1.2 Scope of Work (SOW)

The measurements of work to be provided as stated in the contract are as follows.

1.2.1 Increment A

Increment A projects involve modifying, improving or retrofitting existing buildings, including family housing, to make the buildings more energy efficient. Items to be investigated include architectural and structural features, HVAC systems, plumbing systems, interior or exterior building lighting.

Specifically, a matrix was created listing the 120 buildings to be included in the field survey along with the Energy Conservation Opportunities (ECO) to be examined. Not all buildings of the post were examined in this SOW, but instead, a majority of the energy consuming ones. Also, as specified in the ECO matrix, not every ECO was examined for each building since many were not applicable or appropriate. Despite this, many suitable energy conservation projects were formed at this post.

Computer modeling was used to incorporate field survey data, weather data, occupancy schedules, building construction data, energy distribution systems, and equipment data into a model of the typical buildings and to calculate total base energy use. The computer was used to develop load profiles, calculate energy savings, and evaluate possible energy conservation opportunities. The computer model was capable of analyzing the energy requirements of buildings, performance of heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment, energy distribution systems, and energy conversion equipment. The computer model was verified against historical energy use. The computer program analyzed the installation of an hour-by-hour basis. The computer model used was DOE-2 which has become the industry standard. It is comparable to the GLAST program used by the Army.

1.2.2 Increment B

Increment B projects involve utilities and energy distribution systems, EMCS for building and distribution systems, and existing energy plants. Specifically, the AE shall determine the feasibility of an EMCS for building electrical, mechanical and utility distribution systems. The intent of this study is to determine the basic conceptual architecture of the EMCS to the extent that primary economic calculations can be made to determine feasibility per ECIP criteria. The documentation shall be of sufficient accuracy to insure that future project design calculations that will be done after completion of this study will not deviate more than 20 percent from the results of this study.

The results of this increment indicate that a centralized EMCS is not recommended at Fort Indiantown Gap at this time since the SIR criteria is less than 1.0. Some 34 of the 120 buildings did qualify initially to be grouped into a system of automatic controls, but taken as a whole, when the costs of centralizing and non-energy related costs were considered, failed to meet the SIR criteria. As technology and energy price changes in the future, a centralized EMS might be cost-effective.

1.2.3 Increment F

Increment F projects provide recommendations for modifications and changes in system operation which are within the Director of Engineering and Housing funding authority and management control. These projects are also referred to as low cost/no cost projects in this Scope of Work. The intent of this increment is to provide energy saving recommendations in the form of specific, practical instructions for the use by Director of Engineering and Housing personnel. The results of the study were that a number of ECOs were available for local action by the post. These include reduce lighting hours, downsize nozzles, remove vents, domestic hot water no cost/low cost, reconfigure DHW tank.

1.2.4 Increment G

Increment G projects are those feasible energy saving projects developed in Increments A and B which do not qualify under the ECIP criteria. Economic analysis shall be based on ECIP procedures.

The result of the study were that a few of the ECOs did not meet the ECIP criteria, namely reduce window area, drop ceiling with insulation convert to coal, T8 lamps and ballast and O&M.

1.2.5 Project Documentation

Finally, the SOW delineated that project documentation should be created for the following funding types: ECIP, PECIP and QRIP. After review with all parties concerned, five separate project documentations have been created. In addition, other ECOs were grouped for local action only. Finally, ECOs are listed as not cost-effective as no projects were developed for these ECOs. These groupings are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
ECO Grouping Summary

| Project Type | ECOs |
|---|---|
| QRIP #1 | Relamp/Refixture Lighting |
| PECIP #1 | Heating Systems Controls New Burner Guns |
| PECIP #2 | Destratification Fans |
| PECIP #3 | Pipe and Duct Insulation |
| ECIP #1 | Wall Insulation Roof Insulation Floor Insulation Caulk and Weatherstripping Storm Windows Replace Doors Storm Doors Dock Seals Outside Air Reset Controls |
| Local Action Only (Increment F) | Reduce Lighting Hours Downsize Fuzzies Remove Vents DHW No Cost/Low Cost Reconfigure DHW Tank |
| Not Cost-Effective (Increment G) | Reduce Window Area Drop Ceiling and Insulation Convert to Cast O&M T8 Lamps & Ballasts |

SECTION 2 EXISTING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Introduction and Summary

FIG uses four (4) different fuels to satisfy the energy input requirements of the facility. Fuels utilized are electricity, fuel oil (No. 2 and No. 6), propane and coal. During FY85, FIG's total consumption was 188,061 MBTUs. At the current total building inventory of 4,736,731 gross square feet, the facility consumption rate for FY85 was 39,703 BTUs/GSF/YR. When normalized for heating degree days recorded for the site in FY85, the consumption rate translates to 8.77 BTUs/GSF/HDD. A breakdown of units of fuels used at FIG which comprise the total consumption for FY81 through FY85 is shown in Table 2-1. An illustration of the percent of the total consumption each fuel type represents, for FY85 only, is shown in Figure 2-1.

An analysis of FIG's energy use has been conducted and is presented and summarized in Figures 2-1 through 2-3. A brief discussion of each figure is provided on page 2-3.

Figures 2-1 through Figure 2-3 have been plotted from the data shown in Table 2-1. The energy and building inventory area data shown in Table 2-1 is that which was provided by the Army for FIG.

Energy consumption data for FIG for the years FY 1975 through FY 1980 was unavailable.

2.2 Historical Energy Use

Table 2-1 summarizes the facility-wide energy data for fiscal years 1981 through 1985. Also listed are heating degree days base 65°F and the building inventory area data for the years addressed.

Table 2-1
Facility-Wide Energy Data for FY81 - FY85

| Description | FY 1981 | FY 1982 | FY 1983 | FY 1984 | FY 1985 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Electricity Usage (MBTU) | 29,740 | 34,305 | 29,875 | 19,727 | 29,482 |
| Fuel Oil Usage (MBTU) | 111,420 | 123,968 | 112,549 | 96,818 | 96,395 |
| Propane Usage (MBTU) | 6,048 | 6,621 | 6,715 | 7,244 | 7,909 |
| Coal Usage (MBTU) | 17,101 | 38,944 | 38,201 | 48,302 | 51,285 |
| TOTAL USE (MBTU) | 164,309 | 202,837 | 187,340 | 181,091 | 185,061 |
| Heating Degree Days | 5,780 | 4,810 | 4,929 | 5,982 | 4,525 |
| Square Footage (Ksf) | 4,736.7 | 4,736.7 | 4,736.7 | 4,736.7 | 4,736.7 |
| TOTAL USE (MBTU/Ksf) | 34.69 | 42.82 | 39.55 | 38.23 | 39.70 |
| TOTAL USE (KBTU/sqHDD) | 0.00600 | 0.00929 | 0.00802 | 0.00639 | 0.00877 |
| Conversions: | | | | | |
| Electricity | 3.413 MBTU/kWh | | | | |
| Coal | 25.4 MBTU/ton | | | | |
| Propane | 0.025 MBTU/gallon | | | | |
| Fuel Oil (#2) | 138,700 BTUs/gallon | | | | |
| Fuel Oil (#6) | 149,700 BTUs/gallon | | | | |

2.3 Energy End Use - FY 1985

Figure 2-1 illustrates the percent of the total consumption each fuel type represents. Electricity is used for lighting, fans, pumps, miscellaneous equipment and some cooling. Fuel oil is used for heating and domestic water heating, with most used for heating. Coal is used strictly for heating. Propane is used for domestic water heating and cooking. Space heating and domestic water heating consume 80.0% of the total energy use at FIG.

2.4 Energy Fuel Use Breakdown - FY81 through FY85

The graph in Figure 2-2 shows energy fuel use trends over the years studied. Propane and electricity use have remained fairly constant. Fuel oil consumption indicates a slow trend downward, as coal consumption rises. This illustrates the ongoing conversion of fuel oil-fired equipment to coal-fired equipment which apparently has been occurring over the five year period studied. Nonetheless, fuel use did increase between FY 1984 and FY 1985.

2.5 Total Energy Use Trends

The graph in Figure 2-3 presents the total energy use at FIG for 1981 through 1985 in MBTUs (left scale). For the five year period studied, the data indicates that energy use shows both increasing and decreasing trends year to year. Even when normalized by heating degree days as shown by the KBTU/d/HDD (right scale) the energy intensity does not show a clear increasing or decreasing trend.

Figure 2-1
Energy End-Use Breakdown (FY 1985)
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

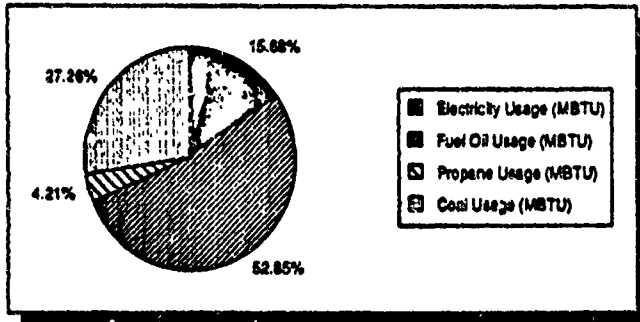


Figure 2-2
Energy Fuel Use Breakdown
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

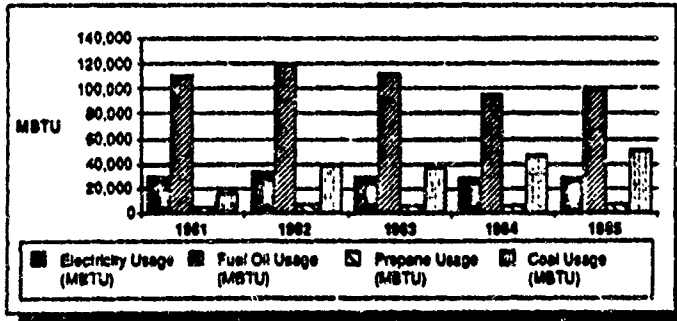
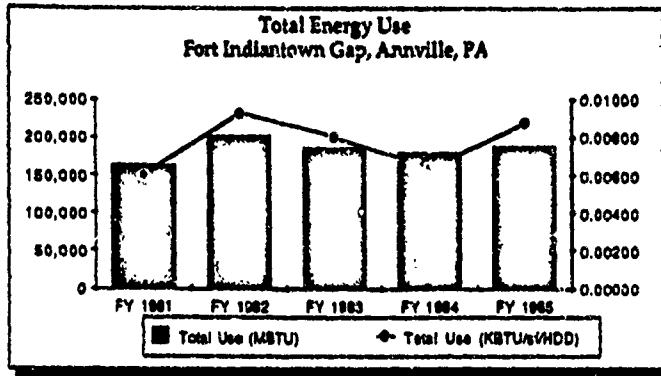


Figure 2-3
Total Energy Use
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA



2.6 Individual Building Energy Use

Table 2-2 presents individual building performance data for all 120 buildings plus the area 14 corridors audited for the study. The total KBTUs shown for each year for each building does include electricity consumed as estimated by the DOE-2 simulations. The KBTU/sf utilization shown for each building for FY85 includes what fuels are used in the building for space heating and domestic water heating and electricity. Data for the table was provided by actual fuel bills for each building and the estimated electrical use derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

The total FY1985 fossil fuel was 87,215 MBTU (55% of the past total) and the total electricity use was 3,944,920 kWh (46% of the past total). Also shown in Table 2-2 are the peak heating and cooling loads for each building, as well as the energy utilization index (KBTU/sf). The energy utilization index includes the fossil fuel and electrical use shown.

Table 2-2
Surveyed Building List Sorted by Building

| Building Number | Building Description | Building Area (sq) | Annual Electricity Use (Kwh) | FY 1983 Fossil Fuel Use (MMBTU) | Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr) | Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr) | FY 1983 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sq) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 00-001 | Office | 14,884 | 108,154 | 2,421 | 325.43 | 615.88 | 187.76 |
| 00-004 | BOQ | 2,296 | 40,806 | 75 | 342.83 | 224.14 | 29.09 |
| 00-006 | Cub | 12,684 | 51,970 | 127 | 428.81 | 372.90 | 23.99 |
| 00-020 | Chapel | 3,145 | 15,118 | 1,185 | 119.11 | 111.02 | 283.97 |
| 01-004 | Armory | 2,992 | 3,741 | 300 | 98.84 | 91.00 | 122.84 |
| 03-108 | Office | 8,757 | 17,665 | 879 | 333.22 | 306.74 | 107.51 |
| 03-114 | Classroom | 2,532 | 52,173 | 473 | 96.04 | 125.19 | 259.01 |
| 04-117 | Gym | 21,327 | 187,372 | 1,872 | 1,141.89 | 740.32 | 126.79 |
| 04-118 | Bowling Alley | 11,234 | 32,714 | 1,213 | 428.45 | 594.40 | 124.67 |
| 04-142 | STP | 809 | 1,456 | 144 | 30.85 | 28.40 | 184.90 |
| 05-001 | Office | 2,168 | 15,950 | 813 | 76.29 | 60.80 | 399.93 |
| 05-082 | Barracks | 4,500 | 6,937 | 79 | 181.23 | 101.14 | 21.30 |
| 05-040 | Office | 1,070 | 1,174 | 66 | 43.10 | 24.05 | 85.43 |
| 05-047 | Mass Hall | 2,096 | 2,299 | 25 | 84.42 | 47.11 | 75.67 |
| 05-115 | Office | 34,710 | 142,195 | 39 | 1,173.27 | 1,023.03 | 13.11 |
| 05-117 | Fire Station | 5,469 | 40,318 | 810 | 192.33 | 152.61 | 179.21 |
| 07-001 | Office | 2,170 | 8,890 | 231 | 73.33 | 63.96 | 120.43 |
| 07-002 | BOQ | 7,353 | 54,075 | 1,219 | 257.39 | 207.45 | 190.88 |
| 07-004 | Office | 1,075 | 4,404 | 376 | 34.34 | 31.46 | 368.61 |
| 07-005 | Office | 2,232 | 15,414 | 290 | 78.49 | 62.37 | 194.83 |
| 07-006 | Office | 1,075 | 4,404 | 186 | 34.34 | 31.46 | 187.01 |
| 07-001 | Motor Rpr | 2,988 | 12,341 | 389 | 101.00 | 86.07 | 211.10 |
| 07-004 | Office | 2,170 | 8,890 | 297 | 73.33 | 63.96 | 180.83 |
| 08-003 | BOQ | 7,354 | 30,127 | 651 | 348.58 | 216.75 | 102.31 |
| 09-004 | BOQ | 7,354 | 35,351 | 191 | 273.57 | 259.60 | 42.38 |
| 09-011 | Office | 3,528 | 14,453 | 595 | 119.25 | 103.98 | 182.63 |
| 09-012 | Office | 2,187 | 10,513 | 243 | 82.83 | 77.20 | 127.52 |
| 09-013 | Office | 1,447 | 12,112 | 209 | 37.92 | 46.02 | 152.08 |
| 09-015 | Office | 1,447 | 10,333 | 241 | 85.76 | 83.61 | 167.74 |
| 09-020 | Laundry | 2,187 | 13,721 | 110 | 113.87 | 73.84 | 109.64 |
| 09-024 | Office | 783 | 3,758 | 136 | 27.34 | 21.88 | 224.33 |
| 09-027 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 471 | 149.77 | 135.25 | 723.76 |
| 09-028 | Barracks | 4,300 | 28,233 | 330 | 234.31 | 151.90 | 943.64 |
| 09-032 | Office | 1,075 | 6,743 | 183 | 38.97 | 36.29 | 791.63 |
| 09-033 | Barracks | 4,300 | 75,168 | 582 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 148.42 |
| 09-034 | Mass Hall | 2,243 | 12,545 | 897 | 74.65 | 88.91 | 283.23 |
| 09-035 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 340 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 739.09 |
| 09-036 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 613 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 183.76 |
| 09-042 | Office | 1,075 | 4,404 | 313 | 36.34 | 31.46 | 307.01 |
| 09-046 | Supply | 2,456 | 4,966 | 206 | 94.08 | 86.96 | 120.56 |
| 09-048 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 614 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 183.53 |
| 09-050 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 395 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 906.87 |
| 09-051 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 449 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 119.47 |
| 09-052 | Barracks | 4,300 | 25,168 | 668 | 149.77 | 134.23 | 112.38 |
| 09-054 | Office | 3,528 | 14,453 | 877 | 119.25 | 103.98 | 262.54 |
| 09-056 | Lab | 4,114 | 16,854 | 1,289 | 139.06 | 121.25 | 327.30 |
| 09-059 | Motor Rpr | 2,988 | 18,747 | 314 | 155.58 | 180.88 | 124.30 |
| 09-063 | Switchboard | 2,116 | 15,758 | 295 | 75.12 | 99.68 | 162.27 |
| 09-065 | Cub | 15,942 | 76,729 | 2,372 | 686.33 | 263.64 | 177.54 |
| 09-067 | BOQ | 7,410 | 30,354 | 344 | 230.47 | 218.40 | 90.10 |
| 09-079 | Library | 4,319 | 19,309 | 284 | 152.72 | 133.16 | 72.42 |
| 10-030 | Mass Hall | 2,360 | 49,376 | 120 | 89.51 | 116.63 | 134.97 |
| 10-031 | Barracks | 4,720 | 98,732 | 638 | 179.05 | 233.24 | 144.26 |
| 10-032 | Barracks | 4,720 | 98,732 | 317 | 179.05 | 233.24 | 138.57 |

Table 2-2 (Continued)

| Building Number | Building Description | Building Area (sf) | Annual Electricity Use (Kwh) | FY 1985 Fossil Fuel Use (KBTU/hr) | Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr) | Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr) | FY 1985 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sf) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10-203 | Office | 1,144 | 4,447 | 101 | 38.57 | 32.72 | 154.72 |
| 10-204 | Supply | 1,296 | 7,248 | 168 | 43.13 | 39.81 | 144.72 |
| 10-206 | Warehouse | 5,376 | 22,024 | 348 | 181.72 | 158.43 | 39.54 |
| 11-006 | Clothing Sales | 11,113 | 49,724 | 1,806 | 578.63 | 275.21 | 184.90 |
| 11-007 | Office | 19,104 | 78,263 | 1,533 | 645.76 | 648.05 | 93.27 |
| 11-009 | Office | 10,572 | 42,491 | 945 | 310.60 | 308.70 | 109.91 |
| 11-012 | Supply | 11,107 | 45,922 | 5,269 | 275.44 | 327.36 | 488.37 |
| 11-013 | Storage | 9,054 | 37,091 | 776 | 306.04 | 264.85 | 99.69 |
| 11-017 | Shops | 3,410 | 13,970 | 343 | 113.27 | 102.51 | 83.24 |
| 11-018 | Shops | 3,410 | 13,970 | 348 | 113.27 | 102.51 | 114.04 |
| 11-019 | Office | 5,595 | 22,921 | 466 | 189.12 | 164.91 | 131.39 |
| 11-029 | Office | 8,449 | 32,405 | 687 | 194.86 | 161.19 | 130.66 |
| 11-030 | Office | 8,449 | 19,643 | 238 | 163.91 | 142.92 | 63.27 |
| 11-031 | Storage | 2,826 | 10,782 | 102 | 99.56 | 78.96 | 61.19 |
| 11-034 | Laundry | 297 | 1,322 | 23 | 7.28 | 5.78 | 134.21 |
| 11-070 | Heavy Equip | 10,991 | 43,368 | 1,016 | 258.80 | 312.16 | 109.91 |
| 11-071 | Warehouse | 10,991 | 43,368 | 3,853 | 258.80 | 312.16 | 277.78 |
| 11-088 | Cold Storage | 40,000 | 294,133 | 285 | 1,404.70 | 1,117.66 | 32.17 |
| 11-091 | Warehouse | 119,200 | 488,321 | 1,906 | 4,029.22 | 3,513.26 | 63.33 |
| 11-095 | Office | 171 | 781 | 0 | 5.78 | 5.04 | 13.99 |
| 12-033 | Men's Hall | 1,649 | 1,607 | 165 | 66.42 | 37.06 | 103.80 |
| 12-038 | Men's Hall | 2,294 | 2,517 | 61 | 92.40 | 81.96 | 30.77 |
| 12-176 | Camion Car | 2,574 | 12,573 | 232 | 97.49 | 93.86 | 145.39 |
| 14-009 | Office | 3,277 | 25,367 | 943 | 199.86 | 186.28 | 194.90 |
| 14-100 | Office | 3,070 | 6,297 | 160 | 117.08 | 107.78 | 191.31 |
| 14-101 | BOQ | 3,391 | 18,943 | 619 | 112.86 | 104.18 | 201.43 |
| 14-102 | Conf Rm | 1,075 | 1,404 | 196 | 36.34 | 31.68 | 194.31 |
| 14-103 | BOQ | 4,345 | 23,787 | 773 | 141.32 | 130.44 | 201.61 |
| 14-104 | BOQ | 3,975 | 24,940 | 725 | 206.97 | 134.21 | 202.80 |
| 14-106 | BOQ | 4,346 | 26,640 | 773 | 221.08 | 143.36 | 208.94 |
| 14-106 | BOQ | 3,391 | 21,273 | 619 | 176.56 | 114.49 | 208.94 |
| 14-107 | BOQ | 4,346 | 26,411 | 773 | 160.81 | 149.89 | 198.92 |
| 14-108 | BOQ | 3,391 | 21,273 | 619 | 176.56 | 114.49 | 208.94 |
| 14-109 | BOQ | 3,391 | 21,273 | 619 | 176.56 | 114.49 | 208.94 |
| 14-110 | Office | 3,700 | 17,796 | 675 | 140.14 | 130.61 | 198.84 |
| 14-111 | BOQ | 3,391 | 18,943 | 619 | 112.86 | 104.18 | 201.43 |
| 14-112 | Office | 3,618 | 11,028 | 702 | 167.91 | 126.91 | 198.21 |
| 14-116 | Health Clinic | 3,722 | 13,248 | 679 | 123.91 | 109.79 | 196.41 |
| 14-118 | Health Clinic | 2,767 | 11,318 | 688 | 93.83 | 81.58 | 196.49 |
| 14-120 | Health Clinic | 1,418 | 1,585 | 264 | 38.20 | 32.48 | 196.44 |
| 14-200 | Office | 4,097 | 16,784 | 748 | 138.49 | 128.75 | 196.53 |
| 14-208 | Office | 3,940 | 13,731 | 701 | 129.80 | 113.16 | 196.33 |
| 14-204 | Office | 3,849 | 13,731 | 701 | 129.80 | 113.16 | 196.33 |
| 14-206 | Office | 3,637 | 14,900 | 664 | 122.94 | 109.20 | 196.53 |
| 14-208 | Office | 3,637 | 14,900 | 664 | 122.94 | 109.20 | 196.53 |
| 14-210 | Office | 3,637 | 14,900 | 664 | 122.94 | 109.20 | 196.53 |
| 14-212 | Storage | 3,637 | 76,093 | 664 | 137.98 | 179.74 | 253.97 |
| 14-216 | Office | 3,840 | 13,731 | 701 | 129.80 | 113.16 | 196.53 |
| 14-220 | Office | 4,445 | 24,402 | 1,176 | 217.86 | 189.96 | 196.45 |
| 14-301 | Storage | 9,662 | 39,382 | 1,762 | 236.60 | 304.77 | 196.48 |
| 14-304 | Computer | 4,312 | 23,357 | 768 | 140.19 | 129.40 | 201.42 |
| 14-304 | Office | 3,637 | 14,900 | 664 | 122.94 | 107.20 | 196.95 |
| 14-308 | Office | 3,637 | 14,900 | 664 | 122.94 | 107.20 | 196.83 |
| 14-310 | Storage | 2,848 | 18,477 | 702 | 145.74 | 133.84 | 198.84 |

Table 2-2 (Concluded)

| Building Number | Building Description | Building Area (sf) | Annual Electricity Use (Kwh) | FY 1983 Fuel Use (MBTU) | Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr) | Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr) | FY 1983 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sf) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 14-401 | Custodial | 782 | 14,341 | 143 | 39.46 | 38.65 | 254.27 |
| 14-413 | Office | 3,450 | 14,951 | 646 | 123.38 | 107.98 | 196.45 |
| 14-417 | Storage | 3,433 | 14,883 | 640 | 122.80 | 107.08 | 196.48 |
| 14-419 | Storage | 3,450 | 14,953 | 646 | 123.38 | 107.98 | 196.45 |
| 14-501 | Boiler Plant | 2,872 | 38,474 | 706 | 136.17 | 108.19 | 207.43 |
| 14-COR | Area 14 Corridor | 30,000 | 122,900 | 4513 | 1,814.06 | 284.21 | 147.82 |
| • 14-117 | Office | 3,006 | 12,313 | 289 | 101.61 | 88.60 | 109.79 |
| • 14-147 | ThP | 18,043 | 122,700 | 2,011 | 634.60 | 504.20 | 136.54 |
| • 14-133 | Office | 2,532 | 10,373 | 343 | 83.59 | 74.65 | 109.95 |
| • 14-018 | Office | 2,088 | 10,023 | 309 | 78.97 | 73.60 | 143.42 |
| • 14-020 | Hanger | 8,668 | 41,681 | 632 | 199.33 | 158.37 | 136.60 |
| 25-025 | Office | 781 | 3,034 | 87 | 26.08 | 21.84 | 131.39 |
| TOTALS | | 707,645 | 3,944,930 | 87,333 | 27,323 | 33,156 | 137.37 |

Note 1. Electricity use is not separately metered, values in table are derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

Note 2. Peak Heating and Peak Cooling Loads derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

Note 3. FY 1983 Energy Utilization includes both fossil fuel and electrical use.

Note 4. Starred (*) buildings had no record of FY1983 actual fuel use, table values derived from DOE-2 simulations.

Note 5. Building 14-419 is presently vacant, fuel and electrical use listed assumes full occupancy.

Note 6. Building 14-01 has electric heat only due to its small size.

Note 7. Area 14 buildings fossil fuel use is generated by square footage assuming 25% central plant distribution.

SECTION 3

ENERGY CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY (ECO) SUMMARY

As a result of XENERGY's on-site evaluations and subsequent analysis, thirty Energy Conservation Opportunities (ECOs) have been evaluated. These include recommendations which address energy efficiency of the building envelope (walls, roof, windows), ventilation systems, HVAC system controls, steam systems, domestic hot water (DHW) systems, and lighting systems.

Table 3-1 is the ECO Master Matrix Summary. This table shows the status of each of the recommendations for each of the buildings. Some of the codes in this table may require some additional clarification. Measures which are considered acceptable have a Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) which is greater than 1 and are indicated as REC. If the SIR is less than 1, indicating that the measure is not recommended, we use SIR < 1. Finally, if the particular recommendation is not applicable to some building, we have indicated this by N/A.

All of the recommendations are further categorized as ECIP, QRIP or PECIP ECOs. Table 3-2 presents a list of the ECOs and indicates which category they represent. Local indicates that the measure is to be implemented by facility staff. A brief description of the categories follows.

3.1 ECIP

Recommendations which are classified as ECIP have payback periods which exceed 4 years and therefore are not eligible for funding by QRIP or PECIP. Primarily, these include building envelope recommendations such as roof, floor and wall insulation, caulking and weatherstripping, storm windows and doors, replacement doors, dock seals and outdoor air reset. The total energy savings of the ECIP recommendations is 18,882.9 MBtu including synergistic effects.

3.2 QRIP and PECIP

QRIP recommendations have paybacks which are less than 2 years. Included in this category are relamping and refixturing of incandescent and fluorescent lighting systems. Overall energy savings in the QRIP category are 808.37 MBtu.

Table 2-1

32

Table 3-3 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-2
ECO Summary Table

| ECO | Electricity Fuel Oil #2 Fuel Oil #6 | Coal | Savings (MMBTU) | Percent of Total | Savings (\$) | Cost (\$) | SIOM (\$) | Payback (yrs) | STR | Comments |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|------|----------|
| 1. On-Off Switched Lighting Fixtures | 99,127 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 99,099 | \$1,000 | \$37 | 0.1 | 53.4 | Local |
| 2. On-Off Switches | 0 | 4,140 | 0 | 0.0% | 52,657 | \$1,000 | 285 | 0.4 | 47.8 | Local |
| 3. Recirculate Vents | 0 | 2,671 | 0 | 0.0% | 53,890 | \$7,000 | 162 | 2.3 | 4.8 | Local |
| 4. Radiant Lighting Heats | 34,291 | 0 | 0 | 0.1% | 51,053 | \$2,500 | 509 | 3.5 | 5.5 | Local |
| 5. D140 No Cost Floor Coat | 17,502 | 602 | 0 | 0.0% | 51,676 | \$6,344 | 509 | 3.5 | 5.5 | Local |
| 6. Recirculate D140 Tank | 3,749 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 52,180 | \$1,170 | 944 | 4.9 | 2.3 | Local |
| 7. Radiant Insulation w/ Fluorescent | 100,229 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 54,112 | \$25,308 | \$1,036 | 1.6 | 6.9 | QTR #1 |
| 8. Radiant Insulation Lighting | 68,146 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 53,560 | \$11,700 | \$607 | 3.3 | 7.8 | QTR #1 |
| 9. New Radiant Glass | 0 | 24,507 | 0 | 0.0% | 57,883 | \$34,516 | \$2,088 | 1.8 | 5.6 | PCOP #1 |
| 10. Improved Heating System Controls | 0 | 54,790 | 0 | 0.0% | 57,883 | \$34,516 | \$2,088 | 1.8 | 5.6 | PCOP #1 |
| 11. Ductwork Insulation | 0 | 2,855 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 12. Pipes & Duct Insulation | 0 | 14,834 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 13. Radiant Heating System Controls | 3,754 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 14. Radiant Heating | 0 | 1,114 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 15. Duct & Radiant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 16. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 17. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 18. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 19. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 20. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| 21. Radiant Heating | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 58,171 | \$3,000 | \$339 | 3.0 | 4.1 | PCOP #2 |
| TOTALS | 364,971 | 194,227 | 27,549 | 25.3% | 47,519 | \$1,315,628 | \$43,348 | 5.9 | | |

- Notes:
1. Construction costs are for fiscal year 1985 and do not include SIOM, design, or contingency.
 2. Savings for PCOP project include allowance for synergistic effects.
 3. Radiant Insulation ECO includes new radiative ECOs for duct and radiant walls.
 4. Radiant Insulation ECO includes new radiative ECOs for duct and radiant walls.
 5. Total savings for PCOP Project is \$1,315,628.

PECIP recommendations are those with paybacks under 4 years. These are further reduced into PECIP #1, PECIP #2, and PECIP #3. PECIP #1 includes heating system control improvements and installation of new burner guns. The energy savings are 13,961.3 MBtu. PECIP #2 includes destratification fans and represents an energy savings of 369.2 MBtu. PECIP #3 includes installation of pipe and duct insulation and results in energy savings of 8,136.2 MBtu.

3.3 Other Measures

Certain measures are referred to as local indicating that facility staff will handle implementation. The recommendations listed as local include reduced lighting hours, delamping of light fixtures, downstaging chaises, reconfiguration of DHW systems, no cost/low cost DHW measures, remove vents and installation of TB lamps and ballasts.

Deleted EOCs are those measures do not qualify ($STR < 1$) for any buildings. Conversion to coal and reduced window area fell into this category.

3.4 Energy Management Control System Evaluation

An Energy Management Control System (EMCS) was evaluated at Fort Indiantown Gap and a conceptual design developed.

Each building and its energy-consuming systems was analyzed to determine the applicability of various energy conservation measures as well as EMCS. All of the pertinent data were obtained from field investigation and documentation.

The savings were analyzed for the functions of temperature reset, load shedding, HVAC improvements and reduction of lighting hours using conventional controls such as timers. As per the SOW alternative local control methods of implementing were also evaluated against the EMCS. The EMCS analysis and conceptual design was done in accordance with TM-8-815-2/NAVFAC DM-4.9/AFM 88-34.

Costs were computed using the guidelines from HINDSF 83-019-ED-ME increased by 7.4 percent to reflect price increases since January 1, 1986 the date upon which the guidelines were based. The local HVAC improvement costs, such as radiator valves, were added to the individual building costs.

Savings and EMCS field costs were computed for each building. As per the Army documented analysis method all buildings with an SIR of less than one were excluded from the final EMCS package. To the EMCS building field costs were added the central equipment, DTM and general costs.

The resultant EMCS considered provided monitoring and/or control functions in 34 buildings. A total of 276 points would be required for implementation. According to NAVFAC DM-4.9/AFM 88-36 a micron EMCS would not be appropriate since more than 125 points are required. Since the cost difference between a small system (50 - 600 points) and a medium system (200 - 2,500) is about 12% and yet provides for significant expansion, the medium system was analyzed. Finally, the SOW required an EMCS system having the capacity to provide expanded control throughout the Base in the future.

Table 3-3 presents a summary of costs for the larger, medium, and small EMCS systems in addition to the energy and cost savings. Because the facilities were generally quite small and had such a small number of points per building, the savings were not large enough to justify the costs of an EMCS. The SIR for the medium EMCS system was .87. Even when evaluating a small EMCS the SIR still was less than 1 at .86.

3.5 Conclusions, Recommendations & Energy Savings Plan

3.5.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions were reached as a result of the Energy Engineering Analyses Program (EEAP) Basewide Energy Study at FIG:

1. Currently, there is significant energy waste at the post in both fossil fuels and electricity. This is due to the age and construction of the buildings.
2. No major energy conservation project or efforts have been instituted at the post. In fact, that is one reason why this EEAP has been completed.
3. Of the buildings surveyed, there is significant energy conservation opportunities (ECOs) for all major end-use categories and fuels. If all ECOs are implemented, it is estimated that 54.5% of the energy will be saved. This includes allowances for synergistic effects.
4. These ECOs have been grouped into five major projects plus local action for implementation by the Army.

Table 3-3
Final Cost Summary

Energy Management and Control System
HNOSP 83-048-EDME APRIL 1987

Peking: 276

| | Large | Medium | Small |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| COSTS: | | | |
| General Costs | \$72,017 | \$72,017 | \$71,691 |
| System Equipment: | \$148,295 | \$101,902 | \$50,117 |
| Software | \$68,319 | \$80,533 | \$41,856 |
| Field Equipment | \$350,591 | \$350,591 | \$350,591 |
| Data Trans Media | \$49,233 | \$49,233 | \$49,233 |
| Maintenance(40%) | \$45,305 | \$41,862 | \$37,169 |
| Taxes and Insurance | \$51,483 | \$47,570 | \$42,261 |
| Overhead | \$102,967 | \$95,140 | \$84,522 |
| Profit | \$68,644 | \$63,427 | \$56,348 |
| Bond | \$6,864 | \$6,343 | \$5,635 |
| TOTAL COSTS: | \$961,709 | \$888,605 | \$789,431 |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| SAVINGS: | | |
| Electricity | 16,331 kwh | mmbtus 56 |
| Coal | 43 tons | 1,095 |
| Oil | 47,066 gallons | 6,529 |
| Oil | 17,234 gallons | 2,590 |
| TOTAL | | 10,259 \$51,271 |

SNR **0.70** **0.76** **0.86**

3.5.2 Recommendations & Energy Savings Plan

It is recommended that all the ECOs which met the cost-effectiveness criteria (ECIP criteria) be funded and implemented. Twenty-one different ECOs were shown to be cost-effective and are summarized in Table 3-2 below. The table lists for each ECO the specific fuel savings, the savings in MBTU, savings as a percent of the total energy use of the building surveyed, savings in current dollars, estimated construction cost, SIOH, simple payback, and the savings-to-investment ratio (STR). Also listed is the recommended grouping of the ECOs.

It is recommended that five projects (plus local action) be implemented as follows:

| Project | ECOs |
|--------------|---|
| QRIP #1 | Refixture Incandescent w/ Fluorescent Relamp Fluorescent Lighting |
| PECIP #1 | Install New Burner Guns Improve Heating System Controls |
| PECIP #2 | Install Destratification Fans |
| PECIP #3 | Install Pipe & Duct Insulation |
| ECIP #1 | Caulk & Weatherstripping Storm Doors Deck Seals Replace Doors Add Storm Windows Install Wall Insulation Install Floor Insulation Outside Air Reset Controls Install Roof Insulation |
| Local Action | Delamp Selected Lighting Fixtures Downsize Burner Nozzles Remove Vents Reduce Lighting Hours DHW No Cost/Low Cost Reconfigure DHW Tank |

It is further recommended that the local action ECOs be implemented during FY1990. It is recommended that the QRIP and PECIP projects be implemented as soon as possible either during FY1991 or FY1992. Because of the size of the ECIP project, it is recommended that implementation be funded during FY1996.